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The China Mail.

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No. 18,521.

號四廿月四年六十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1916.

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COAL EXPORT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Great, and on the whole successful, efforts are being made to develop the coal export trade of South Africa. One of the Argentine railway companies is negotiating for shipments from Cape Town and Durban. Since the Dutch and Japanese liners, and also a large number of British vessels, have up to now been using the South African collieries have enjoyed much prosperity, although it is not expected that this trade will continue when conditions again become normal. Direct steamship services between South Africa and South America, and from Durban to New York are now proposed, a strong financial syndicate being interested in both schemes. Another interesting project, namely, the linking of the Cape to a terminal port, to lead tribute for South Africa, East Africa, and India. It is also learnt that a development of the former German ports in South-West Africa is about to engage the attention of the Union Government. It is intended to make London more than ever the centre for the distribution of South African exports, and in this connection several important proposals are now under consideration.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hours of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

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TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914,
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital 20,000,000
Subscribed Capital 24,500,000
Paid up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds..... 3,337,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds..... 17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account..... 128,230
£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch..... £2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches..... 2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department... 337,230
Other Receipts..... 478,940
£24,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Department of the Company's Business.

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

501

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MONDAY, 24th APRIL.

8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN' 8 A.M. 'HONAM'

10 P.M. 'KINSHAN' 5 P.M. 'FATSHAN'

TUESDAY, 25th APRIL.

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10 P.M. 'FATSHAN' 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

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The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN,"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.
and return from Macao at 3 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street
Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUIAN.'

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

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same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
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Pork Pies, Plum Puddings, Minced Meat, Minced Pies.

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"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the
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in food value and delicacy of flavor, and
is second to none in any respect whatsoever."
Medical Magazine, March, 1912.

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HONGKONG.

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, April 27—

Noon.—China Fire Ins. Co.'s Meeting

SATURDAY, April 29—

Noon.—H.K. Jockey Club's Meeting.

SUNDAY, April 30—

9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by S.S.

"Taishan".

'CHINA MAIL'
OVERLAND EDITION.THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS
PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA
GENERALLY.ORDER IT BEFORE GOING
HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE
COLONY.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

China Mail Office.

BIRTHS.

BRANDT.—On April 17, 1916, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Captain and Mrs. Fred. J. BRANDT, of Chungking, West China, twin sons.

COUSLAND.—At "Cheltenham," The Park, on 24th inst. to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. D. COUSLAND, a daughter.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, April 24, 1916.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

MATTERS at Peking appear to be shaping well for a settlement of the political turmoil, though the reports still leave us in some doubt regarding the position of the Chief Executive. It has been reported that YUAN SHIH KAI has tendered his resignation to the State Council, but has stipulated for certain conditions which in the circumstances should offer no barrier to the acceptance of the resignation. His conditions, as stated in the telegram we published on Saturday, are that he shall not be impeached and that guarantees shall be given to him for the security of the life and private property of himself and his supporters. This information is confirmed by the *Times* correspondent in Peking. To-day we have the news that a new Cabinet is being formed under the Premiership of TUAN CHI JUI, who will also take the War portfolio, and we are told that YUAN SHIH KAI is prepared to surrender all civil authority to the new Cabinet. Whether a distinction is drawn between civil and military authority remains to be elucidated. It is an important point because on Yuan's surrender of the control of the Army, the revolutionary leaders in the South have been most insistent. Furthermore, it has yet to be learnt whether a Cabinet under the leadership of TUAN CHI JUI will prove acceptable to the Southerners. While in the North, TUAN appears to have been regarded among Republicans as a likely successor to YUAN SHIH KAI, his name does not seem to have been entertained at all by the Southerners, perhaps because he still remained a virtual member of YUAN SHIH KAI's Ministry, despite the evidence he has given on many important occasions of his sympathy with Republican ideals. He was one of the leading Generals of the Northern Army who memorialised the Throne in January 1912, urging abdication, and, on the formation of the first Republican Cabinet, he was chosen to be the Minister of War. The fact that he virtually withdrew from the Ministry last year when the monarchical movement found favour in the highest circles has been taken to indicate that he is a Republican by conviction, and it must have cost him no little pain to find himself so strongly opposed to his old patron and friend. When YUAN SHIH KAI was Viceroy of Chihli, TUAN was his Military Adviser and was in a large measure responsible for the reorganisation upon modern lines of the Northern Army. After YUAN SHIH KAI accepted the Premiership under the Monarchy in 1911, TUAN succeeded him as Viceroy of

the Hukang Provinces. Under the Republican regime he was certainly a staunch follower of the President down to the time that the monarchical movement came to a head, since when, in common with other old friends of the President, his friendship for the President has markedly cooled to a degree approaching open hostility. Our telegram on Saturday stated that LU YUAN HUNG (the Vice-President) was willing to take the Presidency, as the Constitution directs it a vacancy occurs, but he will do so only on condition that YUAN SHIH KAI guarantees that there shall be no military outbreak in Peking and that the control of the local troops be vested in TUAN CHI JUI. It is evident that the negotiations are fast reaching a settlement on this basis.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

M. Piry, the Director-General of the Chinese Post Office, has returned to Peking from a vacation spent in France.

Dr. W. F. Willoughby, Deputy Legal Adviser to the Chief Executive, is leaving for America on the expiration of his term of service this month.

At an inquest held at Shanghai into the death of Mr. Richard J. Broad, a verdict was recorded that deceased died as the result of a wound self-inflicted from a revolver. There was no evidence to show why deceased had committed suicide.

Mr. J. J. Thompson, District Engineer on the Nanking-Hunan railway, is leaving China shortly to volunteer for engineering and munition work. Mr. Thompson was on the Shanghai-Nanking railway from 1901-1908 and on the Canton-Kowloon railway from 1908-1915.

Mr. S. J. Deeks, of Shanghai, is passing through Hongkong on his way to Australia for a short holiday. The *North Daily News* says: "Mr. Deeks' absence will make a distinct gap both in sporting and dramatic circles, as he is an enthusiastic, active member of the Shanghai Cricket Club—a misstatement of the first eleven both in batting and wicketkeeping—and his efforts in the organization of patriotic concerts and attending to the financial side of such entertainments have been as successful as they have been praiseworthy."

THE LATE MR. MAXWELL.

We regret to announce the death, at Hongkong, of Mr. Charles Lionel Maxwell of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Deceased was the eldest son of Mr. W. H. Maxwell of Munches, Kierulbrightshire, Scotland, at one time a member of Parliament. He was 34 years of age, and joined the Ewo firm in 1904, being stationed in the New York Office from 1904 to 1906. He came out to the Hongkong Office in 1907, and was authorized to sign the firm pro. per. in May, 1913. He was some time in the firm's Shanghai office. Deceased's youngest brother was killed in Gallipoli last year. He has two other brothers, both of whom are serving their country, one being a Captain in the Cameron and the other a Lieutenant in the Navy. In respect for the deceased the flag at the Shanghai Race Club, of which the deceased was a member, was lowered to half-mast to-day. The Ewo flag also flew at half mast, also the flag of the Indo-China steamers in ports. — *Shanghai Mercury*.

'KAISER IN FRYING-PAN.'

The twenty-five members of Parliament who visited Paris from England recently to confer with the French members of the "Comité Interparlementaire Franco-Britannique" were each presented with a souvenir of his week's visit at the Hotel de Crillon, with the compliments of the manager, M. Henri Dequie. The souvenir caused much delight, being a frying-pan made of terra cotta, with the Kaiser, an expression of agony on his face, sizzling in grease, and the inscription: "Je Suis Frit" carved around the edge. The handle of the pan bears the inscription: "Hotel de Crillon, 1914."

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowel, and should receive the most careful attention. As a preventive measure, the bowels should be kept regular by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which is a safe and reliable remedy for all children's ailments.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

NEW CABINET FORMED.

Reuter's Service to the China Mail.

PEKING, April 24.

General Tuan Chi Jui has accepted the Premiership and the War portfolio and is organising a new Cabinet to which YUAN SHIH KAI has agreed to surrender all civil authority.

The following members have been practically selected:

Foreign Affairs.....Lu Chen Hung
Finance.....Chan Chai
Interior.....Wong Yi Tang
Navy.....Lu Kuan Hsing
Communications.....Tao Ju Lin

The Government hopes the Premiership of Tuan Chi Jui, who is a staunch Republican, will reconcile the South.

Lu Chen Hsing, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has had considerable diplomatic experience. He has been Minister to Russia after serving at the Legation, successively as interpreter, attaché and secretary. He has also served as Minister to Holland, and was China's delegate at the first and second Conferences at The Hague. Mr. Lu was selected Minister of Foreign Affairs in the first Republican Cabinet and subsequently became Prime Minister, retaining the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. He resigned office owing to sickness.

The other members of the Cabinet, excepting the Premier, whose career is briefly mentioned in our leading article, are not widely known, unless Wang Yi Tang is identifiable as C. T. Wang, who was General Li Yuan Hung's Chief of Diplomatic Affairs at Wuchang and Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry in the first Republican Cabinet.

SPORTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

HOLIDAY COMPETITIONS AT FANLING.

In the Medal Play Competition on Good Friday the following qualified for match play:

F. R. J. Adams	102-24=78
Morris	102-24=78
P. Berington	97-16=81
A. E. Gorton	97-14=83
Capt. Campbell	90+2=92
C. H. P. Hay	96-14=82
C. H. P. Hay	96-14=82
W. D. Kraft	87-5=82
A. B. Stewart	87-4=83
S. Marshall	97-14=83
H. Hancock	102-18=84
E. Lindell	89-5=84
J. W. Taylor	99-14=85
L. S. Greenhill	101-14=87

*Not entered for Match Play: Adams and Morris tied for the prize played for the lowest net score in Medal Play and the tie was played off on Saturday morning, resulting in a win for Morris.

Captain Campbell won the prize for the lowest scratch return. The Match Play Competition took place on Saturday resulting as follows:—Morris beat Greenhill 3 and 1. Hay beat Adams 2 and 1. Berington beat Kraft 1 up. Marshall beat Lindell 2 and 1. The winners met on Saturday afternoon with the results given below:—Marshall beat Hay 1 up. The final was played off on Sunday morning Marshall beating Morris at the 21st hole. The players were all square at the 18th hole.

THE LADIES' TOMBSTONE COMPETITION. This competition, which was played on Saturday, was won by Mrs. McKenney. The "tombstone" was planted on the 21st green. Mrs. E. Macdonald was second, being on the 19th green, while Mrs. Davey and Mrs. R. E. Martin were just short of the green. Mr. Kraft offered a prize for the one nearest a hidden spot and this was won by Mrs. A. M. Fletcher, who was 137 yards away from the selected position, with Mrs. H. Humphreys 148 yards distant.

COMPLETE EXEMPTION.

A MAN HOME ON SICK LEAVE FROM SHANGHAI.

CITY TRIBUNAL'S DECISION.

The City local tribunal on the 23rd ult. gave its first complete exemption, the chairman at the time being Mr. T. Frider. Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., applied on behalf of Mr. A. G. Davey, manager of the firm's Shanghai branch. It was stated that Mr. Davey was home on sick leave, that he had been fifteen years abroad, that he was not domiciled in this country, and that he had been under a mistake. Major J. de Rothschild admitted that Mr. Davey could not be taken under the Military Service Act, and that the claim was a very strong one.

SIX MONTHS EXEMPTION FOR COMPOSITOR. At Southwark Tribunal six months' exemption was granted to a compositor engaged in setting Chinese and Japanese type. It was claimed that the man was the only one in London capable of doing the work, which, before the war, was done by Japanese, who had now left London.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

BOWEL complaint is sure to be prevented during the fruit season. As a preventive measure, the bowels should be kept regular by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which is a safe and reliable remedy for all children's ailments.

A STORM OF SHELLS.

NEW RECORD ESTABLISHED AT YERDUN.

THE CRITICAL POSITION.

(From Mr. H. Warner Allen, Special Correspondent of the British Press with the French Armies.)

YERDUN, March 4.

Yerdun is French to-day as it always will be despite the menace of the German Army and the threats of the Crown Prince. As we came into the town—the first civilians who have reached Yerdun since its evacuation, Mr. Elmer Roberts, of the Associated Press of the United States, and myself, with Captain Semeloff, who is representing the Russian Press—the air was trembling with the noise of the battle that was raging round Douaumont. Even some five miles away the noise of the German artillery was deafening. For minutes together it was absolutely a continuous crash upon crash and bang-upon bang, huge German shells bursting in and all round the town, and the French guns answering from every slope. Silence seemed an impossible ideal. Yet even outside the town from time to time there would come a silence, perhaps of thirty seconds, and it was more nerve racking than the eternal boom of bursting German shells and the trembling of the earth beneath the reply of the French artillery. During these silences one was waiting in tense expectation for the infernal din to break loose again.

Practically no small calibre guns were used by the Germans, and their main artillery preparation was made by eight and twelve inch guns. They used their 12-inch guns just as we use our seventy-fives," said a captain to me. He had come through the preliminary bombardment unscathed, and he meant by his phrase that there was a hail of heavy shell upon the French trenches that was only comparable with the rattle of the French seventy-fives, which fire twenty rounds a minute. He told me also that the craters made by the shells lost their shape entirely. Instead of being circular, irregular holes, for shell after shell burst within an inch or two of the same spot. He himself, with his colonel, had taken refuge from the storm in an admirable circular crater made by a twelve-inch projectile. Hardly had they got there when a shell burst on the northern side of the crater and threw them both over on their stomachs. A second later another shell burst on the southern edge just as they were struggling on their feet and threw them both down on their backs. "How we came out alive from that inferno," he said, "is a thing that I shall never understand."

A colonel told me that on a front of a thousand yards, with a depth of about five hundred, not less than 80,000 big shells had fallen within six hours. Small wonder that even the officers who had been through the Battle of Champagne declared that the French artillery preparation on that occasion was a mere nothing compared with the weight of artillery used by the enemy in the Battle of Verdun. The defensive organisation of the Bois de Haumont was absolutely shattered and the concentration of the German artillery steadily moved towards the French right.

THUNDER SWEEP OUT OF EXISTENCE. First the trenches of the Bois des Caures and then those of the Herbebois were literally swept out of existence. Throughout the assault the Germans followed this plan, concentrating their guns first on the French left, and then moving the direction of their fire gradually towards the French right.

Victory or defeat in the battle of Verdun, the greatest battle of the war, depends on one little strip of ground, less than five miles broad, between the hill that is called the Cote du Poivre and the fort of Douaumont, a plateau that is the outmost of the defences of Verdun. On this plateau the French have everything to gain, and they are sure of victory. Every officer, every man, even the wounded who have come back to-day from the line of fire, are convinced that the German is beaten. They have done their worst, but France has gone one better. Even if the French lost this line of defence they can fall back, and where they can oppose to the German advance an almost insuperable barrier before Verdun is really in jeopardy.

Suppose, for an instant, the impossible: suppose that Yerdun were taken. Behind it lie line upon line of organised entrenchments and barbed wire entanglements, and these the enemy can never carry, even if he is prepared to sacrifice millions of men. The day when the capture of a fortress meant the surrender of a great army and the breaking of the enemy's line has passed away. Yerdun is merely a point in the great barrier, five hundred miles long, that has been drawn across Belgium and France to check the advance of the Barbarians. Certainly it has its strategic importance, but it is equally certain that from this point of view it is far less important than, say, Alsace, Germany, and the dynasty that rules Germany has been compelled by the logic

of circumstances to stake everything on a moral victory. The Crown Prince hoped by the capture of Verdun to retrieve his military reputation and the decaying prestige of the Central Empires, since Verdun, as the result of past traditions, is a household word and the symbol of the impregnable fortress. The neutral and the mad in the street have not yet realised that the term "fortress" has in modern warfare lost its ancient significance. If the Crown Prince fails, Germany has staked her all on an attempt which, if it fails, as it surely must, may well prove a death-blow to the Empire.

The Germans are shelling the gates heavily, and everyone in the town—so far as I have seen, there are exactly three civilians apart from ourselves—has been out to pick up the splinters that are raining down on the roofs of the houses with a pattering sound like that of rain.

Before coming here I saw from one of the heights above the bombarded city the point at which the Crown Prince's army is striking blow after blow. Despite the rain and mist, the back outline of the Cote du Poivre and the eminence of Douaumont are visible to the naked eye. The distance between these two points was less than a twelfth of the circumference of the hills which surround Yerdun, every one of which is a veritable stronghold of trenches and barbed wire. One could only marvel at the enemy's temerity in trying to force his way through the defence on so narrow a front and across such difficult country.

Through glasses one could see the smoke clouds rising from German shells bursting on the Cote du Poivre and the flashes of the French guns nearest to us. Beneath our feet white smoke rose here and there in grey Yerdun, showing where a shell had fallen. Unaccountable little pillars of smoke rising here and there from a field or wood were evidence that a casual German projectile had burst in vain.

The air trembling with tremendous sound, the earth quivering with unceasing explosions—this is all there is to show that the greatest battle of modern times is being waged round this town.

The Crown Prince will not succeed in capturing Yerdun. It is in Yerdun the victorious, not Verdun the vanquished, that I am today.

THE YANGTZE INSURANCE CASE.

THE APPEAL.

The appeal by the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., against the recent judgment in the Shanghai Police Court was heard in H.M.'s Supreme Court last Monday before Sir Havilland de Saumarez, Chief Judge, and Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, with Mr. S. H. McKean appeared for the Crown; Mr. R. N. Macleod for the defendant company and appellants; and Mr. E. McNeill watched the proceedings on behalf of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, which was mentioned in the lower court.

The following argument is taken from a report of the proceedings:—The Chief Judge—It seems to me the whole question is what is the local meaning of the word "enemy"? I am not inclined to read the decisions of Prize Courts in Alexandria or London as assisting us to construe a penal enactment drawn for local purposes. It may be necessary later, but I am speaking for both of us—we should get more out of the local proclamations than anything else. I mean the King's Regulations—the one defining "enemy."

Mr. Macleod—The transaction complained of was before the issue of the January Regulations.

The Chief Judge—It is after the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation of 9th September.

Mr. Macleod—Oh, yes.

The Chief Judge—These King's Regulations have to be sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Macleod submitted that Caelowitz and Co. were not enemies within the meaning of the Regulations.

The Chief Judge—I do not think we want to hear you further on that.

Mr. Macleod—Then if they are not enemies the whole case falls.

The Chief Judge—That would appear to be so.

Mr. Wilkinson, in reply, said when they had local regulations it was better to look to these than to inferences from home legislation which did not apply here.

The Chief Judge—Do you suggest you ought to be called as an expert to show what the Secretary of State meant?

Mr. Wilkinson—No.

The Chief Judge—We only take our inferences from the King's Proclamations.

Mr. Wilkinson—Then I think I will have no difficulty in showing you what the intentions of the Treasury are.

Before the outbreak of war, continued counsel, British subjects were governed by the Common Law, and were warned to bear themselves truly to the King, by a notice from H.M. Consul-General.

The Chief Judge—By what authority does he issue that statement? It seems to me it does not help us in the very least. It is not given in consequence of any Act of Parliament. It is not a Royal Proclamation.

The Assistant Judge—It simply warns them they will be proceeded against according to law.

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, and it warns them about insurance specially.

Mr. Wilkinson continued that it was well known to the man in the street that what "enemy" meant was a man holding allegiance to the sovereign of an enemy state. All such were enemies; that was known to every man in the street. Every British subject in the world knew that his first duty was not to have dealings with the enemy. All the things referred to by Mr. Macleod were exceptions. They did not extend to nor have anything to do with China, where they had a complete body of law and special legislation dealing with all points that had to be dealt with.

The Chief Judge—What was that legislation?

Mr. Wilkinson—First, the Treasonable Language Regulations and second, the Trading with the Enemy, King's Regulations.

The Chief Judge—That was not on the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Wilkinson—One after the other as necessary.

The Chief Judge—Is that all part of the system?

Mr. Wilkinson—The people here are governed by the King's Regulations in so far as they apply and where not by the Common Law. That is quite clear. There is no question of mens rea at all. They do not listen to mens rea at home. Enemies are enemies at Common Law until otherwise defined.

The Assistant Judge—Then the definition in the July Trading with the Enemy Regulations was not necessary.

The Chief Judge—Does not the Secretary of State put himself in rather a ridiculous position—different laws for China and for the United Kingdom?

Mr. Wilkinson—Certainly, and for good reasons. As our learned judge used to say: "We are in China."

You have British subjects enemy subjects, Tsingtao being invested or liable to investment, and there is all the world of difference. That is why insurance is so well looked after. You are guaranteed to replace the enemy's loss either at the hands of British or any other insurers. It is a very different thing when a British subject says: "Carry on trade as if there was no war and I will indemnify you." There is a total difference.

The Chief Judge—Why is it more dangerous to insure goods in China than in the United Kingdom?

Mr. Wilkinson—Because the whole of the British Fleet was in the North Sea, and not off here, except for a few ships. There was the greatest difference in the world.

The Chief Judge—It seems to me that, on the first blush of it, it is an extraordinary position for the Secretary of State to take up to say he proposes to stop insurance in China whereas insurance in England is to be permitted.

Mr. Wilkinson—It was not.

The Chief Judge—The Magistrate says it is.

Mr. Wilkinson—I think the magistrate is wrong. In all the proclamations at home insurance is on a very different footing from anything else.

The Chief Judge—We are ready to accept the doctrine that insurance of enemy goods is prejudicial to the state.

Mr. Wilkinson had not concluded when the Court adjourned until next day.

THE "GREEN FORM" REFUSED.

YOUNG MAN WHO WANTED TO GO TO SHANGHAI.

At North London police-court a young solicitor's clerk asked Mr. Clarke Hall to sign a "green form" to enable him to go to Shanghai, with his mother. He explained that his father had been in Shanghai for ten years.

The Magistrate: What are you going to do when you get to Shanghai?

The Applicant: I don't know until I get there.

Mr. Clarke Hall refused to sign the form, remarking: "I don't think I ought to let you go, as you may do useful work in England."

END OF THE WAR PROPHECY.

Appropos of the end of the war predictions, which are much in vogue just now, especially among clergymen, I have the following story on high authority, my informant, who is a political economist of some distinction, giving his personal knowledge for the accuracy of the details.

At an evening party at Richmond, in May, 1914, a lady, who enjoyed a first-class reputation as an amateur palmist and crystal gazer, told the fortune of a young man who was present, and who had no military inclination at that time. She said she foresaw war between England and Germany, and that the young man would be quickly engaged thereon, and that he would be wounded, but not killed. At the beginning of this year the lady and the young man—now minus an arm—met in Flanders—met again at the same house. Once more she submitted to have his "fortune" told, and the lady said the crystal showed her that the war would practically (her own words) end in July, but that she would not live to see it. Two or three weeks ago she died suddenly.—*Daily Dispatch*.

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THE name of Chamberlain's Colic Remedy is a world-wide one. It is a good for the deep-seated troubles of the whole family, and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service, to the China Mail.)

GERMANS AND YPRES.

RENEWED REPORTS OF BIG GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, April 21. Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters says there has been a renewal of reports of a big German offensive being imminent at the Ypres salient, these reports being probably of German origin.

Fighting there has been incessant during the last two months. It has recently been fiercer than usual, but purely defensive, not exceeding struggles for local positions. The enemy has not dared to withdraw troops from Ypres for Verdun. He probably thinks the Ypres terrain too difficult for the next British push, and is therefore trying to keep as many British as possible pinned to that front.

FRENCH PROGRESS.

PARIS, April 23. Further French progress is the feature of today's *communiqué*, which says:

"We repulsed the Germans and took prisoners westward of Vaucoussin, and the enemy did not renew his attempts in the Deudman Hill region."

"Successful *coup de main* enabled the French to take enemy advanced points in Avocourt Wood and further prisoners."

There has been intermittent cannonading in Woerwa.

THE MESOPOTAMIA OPERATIONS.

HINDERED BY FLOODS.

LONDON, April 23.

The Commander of the Army in Mesopotamia telegraphs that the attack on the Samarra position on the Tigris on the morning of the 23rd inst., failed, owing to the floods limiting the attacking front to one brigade, which penetrated the enemy's first and second lines, through a bog, but the brigade was unable to hold the ground, as the supports were unable to cross the marshes under machine-gun fire.

The troops on the right bank were also unable to make much progress.

GENERAL JOFFRE DECORATES SIR IAN HAMILTON.

LONDON, April 24.

General Joffre has decorated General Sir Ian Hamilton with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in recognition of his services in the Mediterranean theatre of the war.

THE SECRET SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

PUBLICATION OF UNOFFICIAL REPORTS PROHIBITED.

LONDON, April 24.

An Order-in-Council has been passed prohibiting the publication of any report of the proceedings of the secret session of Parliament, other than an official report. No speculation as to what took place may be published.

ATTACK ON MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, April 24.

After a vehement attack on Mr. Lloyd George in yesterday's *Daily News*, owing to his attitude in the recent crisis, *Reynold's Newspaper* to-day defends him with equal warmth and says that if the Liberals continue their attacks he will resign and unhesitatingly explain to the country the causes of past blunders.

ENEMY SEAPLANE STATION ATTACKED.

ROME, April 23.

A *communiqué* says that an Italian air squadron effectively bombed an enemy sea-plane station at Trieste.

GENERAL VILLA.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

General Villa is apparently still lying in the body which was returned to him.

GREAT GERMAN WAR COUNCIL.

AMERICAN INTERVENTION DISCUSSED.

AMSTERDAM, April 23.

The American Note was published in Berlin yesterday after the text had been sent to Headquarters for consideration by the Kaiser, Herr Bethmann-Hollweg and General von Falkenhayn.

It is expected that the answer will be delayed by requests for further information.

LONDON, April 23.

A Great War Council at the German Headquarters is deliberating on the crisis with America. The position is viewed with the utmost seriousness in Government circles who demand that the situation must be examined in all its aspects in order to meet the latest danger.

Not only politicians but high military and naval authorities are participating in the Council.

The papers supporting the Government advise caution and appeal to America's sense of justice but the majority of the Press refuse to hear of abandoning submarine warfare and sneers at American intervention as of little importance.

THE FEELING IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

The Government is tentatively arranging to cope with the possible severance of relations with Germany. All American representatives abroad have received the necessary instructions.

The general feeling in official circles is not at all optimistic.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

PROGRESS OF VERDUN BATTLE.

ATTACK AND COUNTER-ATTACK.

PARIS, April 22.

Today's *communiqué* says: "West of the Meuse, after violent artillery preparation, the enemy attacked in the course of the night the positions on the northern slopes of Deudman Hill. He gained a footing in the first line. He was driven out immediately by a counter-attack which restored us the whole of the ground we had previously won."

Another attack north of Caurettes Wood, with liquid fire, was completely repulsed.

East of the Meuse, at the close of the day after an intense bombardment from the Meuse to Fort de Vaux, the Germans manned their trenches between the pond and the fort of Vaux. An immediate counter artillery preparation repulsed these preparations abortive and caused the enemy serious losses.

In Belgium our artillery energetically bombarded the sector east of the road from Ypres to Pilkem during the British action at this point.

FURTHER GERMAN EFFORT SMASHED.

PARIS, April 23.

The evening *communiqué* says: "West of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the Germans twice successively attacked our positions between Mort Homme and Bethincourt Brook. They were twice driven back to their trenches with heavy loss by our artillery and machine-gun fire."

East of the Meuse, our first and second lines were heavily bombarded."

Elsewhere there was quiet.

An air squadron dropped twenty bombs on enemy camps north-east of Verdun.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

PARIS, April 20.

A *communiqué* says: "We occupied the northern tip of the crater caused by the explosion of a German mine at Hill 285 in Argonne."

There has been a violent bombardment of our new positions at Mort Homme west of the Meuse, and an intense activity of enemy artillery east of the Meuse to Vaux Fort.

There has been a lively cannonade in Woerwa, but no infantry action.

LONDON, April 22.

Today's *communiqué* states: "There has been mining activity during the last twenty-four hours near Fricourt, Souchez, Helluch, and Givenchy."

We dispersed during the night a party of Germans who had left their trenches near St. Eloi."

There has been trench mortar fighting today south of Arras, and mutual artillery bombardments at various points in the region between Souchez and La Bassée Canal; also in the neighbourhood of Ypres."

SHROPSHIRE'S RECAPTURE TRENCH.

LONDON, April 23.

A British *communiqué* states that the King's Shropshire Light Infantry last night re-captured a trench on the Ypres-Langemark road which was lost on the night of the 19th. Our line there is now completely re-established. There has been artillery and mining activity to-day.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

AIR RAID ON TARNOPOL.

PETERSBURG, April 22.

A *communiqué* states: "Our elements have progressed further west from Terebizon, and everywhere repelled attempts by the enemy to check our impetuous progress."

There have been no events of importance on the Western front, beyond a German air-raid on Tarnopol. One burst machine was found, and this was, apparently, one of the raiders.

CAPTURE OF TEREBIZON.

IMPRESSIONS IN RUMANIA.

BUCUREST, April 22.

The news of the Russian capture of Terebizon is creating the liveliest impression. The Press comments lengthily on the important consequences to the situation in Turkey and the operations in the Balkans.

"KULTUR" IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

CAPE TOWN, April 22.

A sensation has been caused by the publication of the report of the Official Commission of Enquiry into atrocities committed against British prisoners in German South-West Africa.

It appears that the prisoners were forced to go half-naked among the women Kafirs because the Germans refused to clothe them.

British Officers were the victims of gross outrages, and were put in irons in front of their place of place. One was subjected to confinement for six months in a narrow, insanitary and verminous cell.

British civilians, with women and children, were confined in common goals, ten in one cell, with locked doors, foul atmosphere and scanty food. The sick and wounded were grossly neglected on the field until the German wounded had been attended to.

The names of the authors of the outrages, who are said to be all at liberty in South-West Africa, are mentioned. General Botha states that he has communicated on the matter with the Imperial Government, which assumed the attitude that it would not take revenge.

DEATH OF FIELD MARSHAL VON DER GOLTZ.

AMSTERDAM, April 22.

An official telegram from Berlin announces that Field Marshal Von der Goltz died of spotted fever on the 19th inst., in the headquarters of his Turkish army.

THE RECENT CABINET CRISIS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

LONDON, April 20.

Mr. Asquith's phrase "formidable disaster" is the text of all the papers, which are generally emphatic that such must be averted.

Months of "blind, mischief-making and deliberate wrecking are responsible for the situation, which is encouraging the enemy on the very eve of the Allies launching their supreme war effort and when a rupture between the United States and Germany is imminent. It is something gained that the whole matter has been brought into the open."

The *Daily Express*:—"No other Ministry is conceivable."

The *Daily Graphic*:—"The divergent elements in the Cabinet must meet on the common ground that Great Britain is the workshop of the Allies."

The *Daily Chronicle*:—"Disruption of the Government is the sole aim of the anti-patriotic newspapers, which are regardless of the mischief done in our relations with the Allies."

The *Daily News*:—"We drifted near Niagara but the warning was not too late."

The *Times*:—"We would cheerfully see the Cabinet shorn of half its members, no matter which, if the remainder would direct the war with unhampered determination."

The *Daily Mail*:—"If the Cabinet remains much longer squabbling and wrangling there will be a disaster of the most formidable kind. The country smiles at the good opinion of themselves entertained by these ineffective politicians."

The *Morning Post*:—"The Military Service Act was the first bite at the cherry. The Government is now forced to take a second bite although Mr. Asquith made everybody's flesh creep. The Government's grimaces at the second bite may be discounted."

MOSLEM CEMETERY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 22.

Sir George Christopher Birdwood, in a letter to the *Times*, warmly commends the scheme for a Moslem cemetery and hopes it will be planned not as a necropolis but as a true garden of God for the sanctified dead of Islam in England.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, April 23.

General Smuts reports that General van der Ventur's mounted troops, after the success at Lohikisab on the 14th inst., continued to advance and occupied Umburg and Salanga, capturing the small garrisons at both places.

On the 17th the enemy was encountered in some force at Kumbourang and fighting continues.

GERMANS TO BE BANISHED FROM PORTUGAL.

LISBON, April 23.

A Decree has been promulgated banishing the Germans of both sexes, except men of military age, who will be interned.

A MESSAGE FROM THE AIR.

AMSTERDAM, April 22.

An official despatch from Sofia states that an aeroplane from south-east dropped two bombs in the suburbs of Sofia on the 21st inst., and also several pamphlets, announcing the fall of Erzerum and Trebizond.

PARIS, April 23.

The evening *communiqué* says that in response to an enemy air raid on villages on the Greek frontier a French aeroplane dropped four bombs on Sofia.

AMERICA'S NOTE PRESENTED TO GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, April 20.

The American Ambassador presented the submarine note to Berlin on Thursday.

THE NATION'S HONOUR.

NEW YORK, April 23.

The State Legislature, which the Republicans control, has passed a resolution unqualifiedly supporting Mr. Wilson in the German crisis and offering to re-convene in order to vote and pledge the full resources of the State to maintain the nation's honour.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS FAVOUR U.S. PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

BUENOS AIRES, April 22.

La *Nación* declares that all the American Republics are in complete solidarity with the President's policy for alleviating the effects of the war and insisting on respect for neutrals.

GERMAN PLOTS IN AMERICA.

AMAZING "RAMIFICATIONS."

WASHINGTON, April 22.

Investigations of the German plots reveal even more amazing ramifications. The number of persons involved is increasing by leaps and bounds.

SUNK BY A MINE.

THE HAGUE, April 23.

The Ministry of Marine says that the *Lutetia* can *Nassau* was probably sunk by a mine.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, April 23.

The British steamer *Nassau* has been sunk. The crew were rescued.

DUNDEE JUTE-WORKERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, April 23.

The strike of the Dundee jute-workers, by which 30,000 persons are affected, is apparently nearing its end. The spinners and weavers resumed work a fortnight ago, since when many of the works have been running, but the output is restricted owing to the absence of the tenters, who, however, have now resolved by a large majority to resume work on Monday. The members of the Calenderers and Jute and Flax Workers Unions, however, remain out.

ENEMY CASUALTIES.

The Press Bureau last month issued the following figures reported in German casualty lists:

1. The casualties reported during the month of February, 1916, are as follows: Killed and died of wounds..... 7,301 Died of sickness..... 2,910 Prisoners..... 1,345 Missing..... 2,017 Severely wounded..... 5,217 Wounded..... 1,641 Slightly wounded..... 11,866 Wounded remaining with units..... 2,902

35,198.

2. The above casualties, added to those reported in previous months and including the corrections reported in February, 1916, bring the totals reported in the German official lists since the beginning of the war to:

Killed and died of wounds..... 625,339 Died of sickness..... 35,038 Prisoners..... 117,615 Missing..... 913,393 Severely wounded..... 284,053 Wounded..... 250,942 Slightly wounded..... 658,103 Wounded remaining with units..... 101,010

2,667,378.

The above figures include all German nationalities—Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons, and Württembergers. They do not include naval casualties or casualties of Colonial troops.

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched, or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right, he no longer thinks of them. Get a bottle of "Chlor-Bal" and rub it on the place every day. Chlor-Bal is a true germicide. It can get nothing better, and blood poisoning is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SHANGHAI LIGHT HORSE.

PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

The following list of past and present members of the Shanghai Light Horse who are on War Service is given in the *N. C. Daily News*. It consists of one Major, 10 Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 20 2nd Lieutenants, with two in the Officers' Training Corps and one in the Army Pay Department, and four without Commissions. Most of the 12 who are not yet classified have been recommended for Commission.

The list contains the names of five killed:

Barry, F. R. Capt. Royal Field Art.
Beckett, A. G. 2nd Lt. 5th Highland Infantry.
Bell, F. H. Capt. 9th Bedfordshire Regiment.
Bignell, C. S. Lieut. 9th Ser. Bat. K. O. Scottish Rifles.
Bontor, A. A. 2nd Lt. Royal Field Art.
Brand, D. Lieut. 11th Wor. Rgt.
Brand, J. K. Lieut. 11th Bat. D. shire Regiment.

Beaquer, S. B. M. 2nd Lt. The King's Liverpool Regt.
Campbell, A. S. 2nd Lt. Argyll & S. Highlanders.
Craiddock, V. D. K. 2nd Lt. 10th Bat. V. shire Regiment.

Dalgarno, W. A. Tpr. King Ed's Horse.
Davidson, J. W. "L" Coy. 2nd Bat. London Scottish.
Darling, M. D. A. Lieut. Army Ser. Corps.
Elliot, H. G. 2nd Lt. N. Irish Horse.
Forrest, C. M. 2nd Lt. Duke of Wellington's Light Infantry.
Fulton, H. W. Sgt. Australian Re-mount Dept.

Gillingham, A. H. 2nd Lt. Royal Horse Art.
Gresson, J. E. 2nd Lt. 3rd Cheshire Regt.
Gowland, G. H. 2nd Lt. Royal Field Art.
Grey, H. C. 2nd Lt. Royal Field Art.
Hoffer, E. C. Captain, 6th Bt. Royal Berkshire Regt.
Hind, H. M. Lieut. Royal Field Art.
Hobbs, E. V. Captain, Army Vet. Corps.

Hibberdine, R. L. 2nd Lt. H. A. C.
Harris, B. V. Lieut.
James, C. K. 2nd Lt. Cheshire Guards.
Johnson, G. E. O. T. C.
*Johnson, L. E. P. Capt. 11th Yorkshir. Regt.
Koylock, H. E. Major, Line of Com. Rly. Staff, O.R.
*Lamb, P. Lieut. 9th Bt. E. Kents (Buff).
*Laurence, B. S. 2nd Lieut. Westminster Drags.

Leveson, W. E. 2nd Lt. Ryl. Welsh Art. Div.
Liddell, C. O. Cp. & Q. M. 2nd Welsh Div.
Leysdon, W. H. N. Private, 2nd Bt. Royal Fusiliers.

Macqueen, T. M. 2nd Lt. 8th East Lancs. Regiment.
Main, G. D. 2nd Lieut. Westminster Drags.
Mann, F. R. 2nd Lieut. The Hamp. Regiment *Military Corps*.

Marsh, E. L. Lieut. R. A. M. C.
Martin, H. Lieut. Ryl. Field Art.
McGhee, H. Capt. 11th Batt. Cam. Rifles.

McLellan, C. A. Capt. 10th Batt. York. Regiment.
McMichael, E. H. 2nd Lieut. Westminster Drags.
Moon, H. W. O. T. C.
McClulloch, W. 2nd Lt. Grenade Officer, 2nd K. Ed's Horse, 1st Canad. Cavalry, Brigade, France.

Monk, W. J. Capt. Army Ser. Corps.
Norcock, H. L. Lieut. 2nd Batt. East Kent Regiment.
O'Connell, W. Army Pay Dept.
Owen, E. B. Lieut. Westminster Dragoons.
Ralphs, W. J. 2nd Lt. Royal Field Art.
Riach, G. P. 2nd Lt. Cameron Highlanders.
Remington, H. R. 2nd Lt. Royal Field Art.

Ross, C. H. Capt. 11th Black Watch and 11th Ser. Batt. York & Lancaster Regiment.
Scott, C. C. Lieut. Ryl. Field Art.
Sheldon, B. P. Capt. 11th Ser. Batt. York & Lancaster Regiment.
Spines, H. Sub-Lt. R.N. Air Service.

Smedley, W. H. Lieut. Royal Field Art.
Townsell, J. P. Lieut. Royal Field Art.
Tynon, T. C. 2nd Lt. Royal Field Art.

Wingrove, R. W. Lieut. Royal Field Art.
Wingrove, G. C. 2nd Lt. Royal Field Art.
*Killed.

A BRAVE AIRMAN.

The airman who, as reported from British headquarters in France, brought his observer safely to ground although his leg had been practically severed, is Mr. Malcolm Henderson, of Hampstead, aged twenty-four, says the *Daily Mail*.

At the outbreak of war a clerk in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and a member of the London Scottish, he fought at Messines, was given a commission in the Seaforth Highlanders, and later transferred to the Royal Flying Corps.

CHINESE DOCTOR'S APPOINTMENT IN ENGLAND.

The Leicester Board of Guardians have appointed Mr. Ping Wang Lam, M.B., of Edinburgh, to be resident medical officer at their infirmary. The candidates were a. Wolstein, a Japanese, a Belgian, an Indian, and a Chinaman. The Chinaman will be known as Dr. William Phillips.

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Diss Bros

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower Street)
ESTABLISHED 1860"Only one can be best!" and the best isn't
the "just as good" kind, is it?
The best, *Roofing* is

"MALTHOID"

because a "Malthoid" experience of over a quarter of a century is found in every yard. Ask our experts, who will instruct or supervise *FREE*, and whose experience entitles them to your confidence! Use "Malthoid" as they recommend! then tell your friends what you think of it!

WATERPROOF!
CHEAP!
CLEAN!
LIGHT!
SAFE!
SNOWPROOF!

"MALTHOID."

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd
HONGKONG.

THE LEADING BRAND

OF

Home Bottled Guinness' Stout

On The Market.

T. B. HALL & CO. LTD



This Famous Brand

Of Stout

Is Recognised by all Connoisseurs

As a Standard of Purity

And Quality.

SOLE AGENTS:

Gande, Price & Co., Ltd.

MANCHESTER AND FREE TRADE.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SENSATION.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce met yesterday to continue the discussion of the subject of Free Trade.

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\$400

OUR STANDARD 16 Feet MOTOR BOAT

Fitted with 21 H.P. Caille Engine which runs on either Kerosine or Gas.

Please arrange for a trial run.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.

MACHINEERY OFFICE.

TO LET

TO LET

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET

OFFICES in Princes Building.

Apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Ltd.

Rectory Blackwell & Co. Hongkong, April 15, 1916.

TO LET

OFFICES, 5 Duddell Street.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET—FURNISHED

A HOUSE in WEST, 73, THE PEAK.

Apply to W. MURRAY SCOTT.

Hongkong, April 19, 1916.

TO LET

FIRST CLASS SHOP in Chater Road.

Apply to CLARK & CO.

Hongkong, Jan. 19, 1916.

TO LET

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.

Apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Hongkong, April 7, 1916.

TO LET

OFFICES, at 2 Connaught Road.

OFFICES, in King's Buildings.

HOUSES, in CLIFTON GARDENS.

CONDON, at 1, "HILLSIDE" The Peak.

GODOWNE, at Wanchai.

Apply to HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.

TO LET

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Hume Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, Dec. 29, 1915.

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

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HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY ... 50

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WASHING BOOKS (for men) ... 30

If you have lost your copy, one of the big variety of duty stamps at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to help you.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 23.
Ensign, Russian str., 1,232 T. Weide, Saigon April 18, Rice and Flour—TUNNUS & Co.

April 24.
Bang Lo, Chinese str., 889 T. Honda, Bangkok April 14, Rice and General—CHINESE.

April 25.
Hupok, British str., 1,205 T. A. J. Scott, Bangkok April 15, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

April 26.
Chinkiang, British str., 1,300 T. Ainslie, Hongkong April 24, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

April 27.
Fushimi Maru, Japanese str., 6,572 T. Iwasaki, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai April 16, General—N. Y. K.

April 28.
Fukui Maru, Japanese str., 2,043 T. Tomimatsu, Moll April 18, Coal—SEIZUKI & Co.

April 29.
Sagami Maru, Japanese str., 913 T. Aoi, Naha (Japan) April 15, Coal.

April 30.
Kure Maru, Japanese str., 1,228 T. Sakai, Kanazawa April 16, Coal.

May 1.
Yingchow, British steamer, 1,228 T. E. C. Jones, Shanghai April 27, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

May 2.
Luchow, British str., from Canton.

ARRIVALS.

April 23.
Haitung, British steamer, 1,270 T. J. W. Evans, Fookchow, via Amoy and Swatow April 22, General—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.

April 24.
Chunghua, British steamer, 1,418 T. C. J. Macleod, Muroran, April 15, Coal—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

April 25.
Toson Maru, Japanese str., 2,000 T. Fujio, Kobe and Moji April 17, General—N. Y. K.

April 26.
Hongkong, French str., 712 T. Marguerite, Haiphong April 21, General—A. R. MARY.

April 27.
Fengtien, British str., 1,073 T. A. Harris, Tientsin and Weihaiwei April 16, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

April 28.
Shantung, British steamer, 1,688 T. J. Meuthel, Shanghai April 20, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

April 29.
Pronhetes, Norwegian str., 1,027 T. Jensen, Saigon April 19, General—THOMSEN & Co.

April 30.
Portico, French str., 737 T. Lorient, Marseilles and Saigon April 21, Mails and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

May 1.
Hjelle, Norwegian steamer, 1,380 T. Ommundsen, Bangkok April 16, Rice—CHINESE.

DEPARTURES.

April 22.
Fushimi Maru, for Singapore and London. Bencon, for Nagasaki.

April 23.
Chinkiang, for Swatow.

April 24.
Sagami Maru, for Canton.

April 25.
Sagami Maru, for Canton.

April 26.
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April 28.
Sagami Maru, for Canton.

April 29.
Sagami Maru, for Canton.

April 30.
Sagami Maru, for Canton.

May 1.
Sagami Maru, for Canton.

May 2.
Sagami Maru, for Canton.

May 3.
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May 4.
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May 5.
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May 30.
Sagami Maru, for Canton.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

On and after the 20th inst., Mails for Taipei, P.O. Sham Chun, Shan Chun Train Mail Agent will be dispatched from Kowloon British P.O. daily as under:

Tai Po 5.30 a.m. and 5.15 p.m., Sham Chun Train Mail Agent 8.05 a.m. and 12.10 p.m.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Shan, Formosa and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Mails will close for:—

SWATOW & BELEWAN.
Per "Sagami," at 11 a.m., on Tuesday, the 25th April.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.
Per "Haitung," at 1 p.m., on Tuesday, the 25th April.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
(Europe via Siberia).
Per "Fengtien," at 2.15 p.m., on Tuesday, the 25th April.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
(Europe via Siberia).
Per "Chinkiang," at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the 25th April.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Per "Chinkiang," at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the 25th April.

JAPAN VIA MOJI.
Per "Fukui Maru," at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 25th April.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
(Europe via Siberia).
Per "Chinkiang," at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 25th April.

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG.
Per "Haitung," at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, the 26th April.

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN VIA MOJI, VICTORIA, B.C. (CANADA, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA & UNITED KINGDOM VIA VANCOUVER).

(Europe via Siberia).
Per "Montague," at 10.30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 26th April.

Shanghai Brit. P.O., Saturday, 25th April.

CHINWANGTAO.
Per "Fushimi Maru," at 11 a.m., on Wednesday, the 26th April.

BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA & FORT MORESEY (via BATAVIA).
Per "Tjikini," at 1 p.m., on Wednesday, the 26th April.

SWATOW.
Per "Haitung," at noon, on Friday, the 28th April.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, PORT DARWIN & NEW GUINEA via THURSDAY ISLAND.

Per "Eastern," at 9.15 a.m., on Saturday, the 29th April.

* Subscribed correspondence only.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the Nautical Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at "Wai Sha Tsai" during the years 1882-3.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 6 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamport Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 6 inches to the heights given in the table.

April 25th to May 1st, 1916.

High Water. Low Water.

Time. Height. Time. Height.

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